

DEGAS, THOUGH "BLIND," PAINTS WELL AS EVER

Masked by Black Spectacles He
Visits Galleries and Ad-
mires Ingres.

WONDER OF HIS CRITICS
Insinuate That Artist "Plays
He Cannot See" to Avoid
Recognizing Folks.

Paris, Dec. 27. — Edward Degas was born in Paris on July 19, 1854. The son of a banker, he had a happy childhood. He was educated at the Louis le Grand High School, one of the best in Paris, and then commenced to study art in 1874, under the guidance of Monsieur Valpinot, a friend of his father's. He saw some of Ingres' work, and it changed his career. Later he met Ingres, whom he venerated so highly, in the drawing room of the same lady. In 1885 he attended the School of Fine Arts, and the following year he went to Rome. On his return to Paris he made a thorough study of the print collection at the Louvre, and for a time painted historical subjects.

The innumerable articles written about him since the sensational sale of his "Dancers at the Bar" leave a depressing effect on the mind. One of them, written by an admirer of the man and the painter, concludes: "In there, in Montmartre, Degas lives, blind and solitary. His caustic, biting spirit has made him a recluse. He is old, for all his friends have gone. He is alone, defenseless, others out of fear of his terrible repartees, Henri Bourdier is dead. Degas remains alone in his studio, where sing the Ingreses with their divine lines and the feverish Delacroixes."

"Degas is not decorated. The Legion of Honor has not been offered him. It was known that it could not be, because he would have thrown it back in the face of those who offered it, for the general idea has remained fiercely anti-Prussian."

His name is often pronounced "De-gass," but this is wrong, as the 's' should be sounded "Degas." Another sketch of the painter by Andre Micho, in the *Rivis* says:

"When I was still quite a little boy, my father, the well known painter and engraver Marcelin Desbordes, often took me with him to the Cafe Guerlain, where a group of artists and writers used to meet every evening. Monet, Degas, Zola, Armand Guillaumin, Puvis de Chavannes, and others whose names I have forgotten. All of these spoiled the little boy I was then. I used to climb on their knees and explore their pockets, where I often found little toys and sweets hidden away to surprise me. Monet would puff his cigar smoke into my face to make me sneeze, and in return, I would forget his teasing by drawing figures for him with the back of my hand on the table. So I loved all those who frequented the Cafe Guerlain, all but one, alone from me when his figure appeared in the doorway. That one seemed to climb on to his knees. No, he inspired me with far too much fear with his severe look and his eyes completely masked by spectacles of black cases with a sort of network, also black, around them."

"For even at that distant time in the Tosi Degas had already almost lost his sight. His friends used to ask him, 'Why do you paint about the progress of his trouble and he would reply, 'It is not very brilliant.' But his defective eyesight has not prevented that admirable artist from painting most of his masterpieces since that time, including 'Dancers at the Bar.'"

Only the blindness of Degas is one of the most mysterious of historical phenomena. Remembering the proverb there is none so blind as him who will not see, some maintain that Degas, in his misanthropic spirit, plays at being blind so as not to be compelled to recognize people in the street. The fact is that when some paint sinner asks Degas to come and give him an opinion on his work Degas is glad to take refuge in "Alas! My eyes, my poor eyes!" cannot possibly do it," and five minutes after he may be found in ecstasy in front of a little fine drawing by Ingres.

Only recently as Degas was visiting a picture gallery (strange occupation for a blind man) he saw of the expression is allowed) a lady approach him with every mark of deference: "Oh, maitre! How pleased I am to meet you! No reply from the maitre. You do not recognize me? I had the honor of being introduced to you as 'Alas!' interrupted Degas, how can I recognize you? I can see nothing, nothing!"

The conversation continued some minutes, thanks to the lady's pertinacity. When suddenly the artist exclaimed: "But what a stupid man you have, maitre, to wear such long hair!"

Artists have had to give up their ideals and at the same time to fight with want. All the more credit is due to them, for as Dumas has said, "It is very hard for an empty sack to keep upright." But Degas never had to suffer through want of money, a fact which has made his attitude of savage irreconcilability much easier to maintain without in the least diminishing his merit of being, with Claude Monet, the founder and glory of impressionism.

At the present moment Degas could easily realize \$200,000 or \$250,000 by selling his paintings that he has kept in his possession. This question was brought to his mind after reading a recent article by Jacques Diner in support of the author's rights for artists bill, in which he deplored that not a cent of the \$87,000 would reach Degas for his picture, who lives his humble scanty life on a Montmartre fifth floor, unable to work because he is blind. There are plenty of victims that could be quoted without naming Degas. It is true he lives on the fifth floor, but it is in a luxurious studio. He wears black spectacles (which give him no view of life) but he sees! He is lame, but not for his own fate. He admires the unworthiness of younger generations, the ignorance of present artists, the decomposition of French society, the shameful acts of the government, and the tyranny of capital. He is retired but not banished. He is a splendid isolationist."

Another article speaks of Degas's isolation as follows: "No foot crosses the threshold of the more than modest apartment he inhabits on the fifth story."

Boulevard de Clichy, since new buildings drove him from the old house in Rue Victor-Masse, where he lived in solitude for over thirty years. The aged servant who has always attended to this old bachelor's wants continues to defend him from all importunate visitors. His walls have no pictures. He takes his evening walks, from time to time using the omnibus. He will talk neither on art nor politics. Other men have become strangers whose company would be distant to him. Never has any woman, they say, enlightened with her smile the existence of this dutiful philosopher and observer in his solitude for none. They say he possesses in the apartment below his accumulated treasures, lying one against the other along the walls. His own works, covered with dust, lie next to masterpieces he has loved. He never enters the rooms, the windows are never opened, as the furniture movers tell them they do not.

Degas is said to have welcomed the artist art, saying that work he could not see he said a school of painting had arisen whose work would allow touch to take the place of sight.

DAZES THIEF WITH CREAM PUFF; TRAPS HIM ON ROOF

Intruder Leaps Eight Foot Gap
on House-tops Fleeing
From Woman.

When Mrs. Hoda Wilson, who lives on the fifth floor of the apartment house at 10 West 118th street, put on her hat and coat late yesterday afternoon and went to the corner delicatessen store she forgot to lock her apartment door.

A few minutes later Solomon Wilson, her husband, came home and found both doors leading to the apartment locked. He returned to the sidewalk just as Mrs. Wilson was coming in with a bag of cream puffs.

"That's strange!" exclaimed Mrs. Wilson and they rushed up stairs to investigate. As Mr. Wilson began kicking on the kitchen door it suddenly flew open and a young man rushed out.

"Thief!" cried Mrs. Wilson as she struck the young man squarely across the face with the bag of cream puffs. The intruder, who had a few minutes before been kicking on the door, then began to descend the stairs, four at a time. He came out in a coat back of the building, grabbed a fire escape ladder and climbed to the roof of 8 West 118th street, while Mr. and Mrs. Wilson started the neighbors by shouting "Stop thief!"

From the roof of No. 8 the young man made in eight feet to the roof of the adjoining building at No. 6. There he was trapped, for he could not climb back and could not get to the next building, there being none.

It was at this juncture that the sergeant at the Lenox avenue police station heard over the telephone that a burglar had been trapped on a roof in his present. Detectives Barnard and Curtayne were dispatched to the scene and captured the young man while he still looked down in terror at his chaps.

At the station he told his name was Frank Carrigan, 29 years old, of 217 West 141st street, and then the police discovered that he was wanted in Rochester, N. Y., on the charge of having robbed his uncle, Joseph Carrigan, 28 Fremont street, that city, of \$150 in cash and jewelry.

Later he confessed that he had robbed a house somewhere in West 116th street a week ago. He could not remember the exact address, but guessed he could point the house out. When the money from that last robbery had gone he planned yesterday's unfortunate burglary.

BURGLARS GET WEDDING GIFTS.
Newlyweds Return From Honey-moon to Find Crooks in House.

Morris Oken, who lives in 345 East Fifty-sixth street and who was married last Sunday, returned to his home with his bride from his honeymoon at 11 o'clock last night and found a chair under the inside door.

Pushing against this he found the ice box had been moved up to support the chair. When he finally got in he saw two men climbing out of the window into the fire escape and saw them start up toward the roof. He followed, but they got away.

While he was chasing the two men his bride found that \$200 worth of wedding presents had been taken.

TELL OF PICKPOCKET SCHOOL.
Two Boys Nabbed by Police Say They're Afraid to Tell Where.

Brooklyn Detective Bureau, Capt. Shaw, Sergeant Adams, Detectives Dowling and Kennedy and several policemen, all from the Bedford avenue station, arrested late yesterday afternoon in the Williamsburg shopping district of Grand and Havens streets two boys whom they said they saw trying to pick the pockets of several women shoppers.

The women were as much surprised as the boys were when the detectives pounced upon them, and believing that they were attacked by ruffians they fought desperately. Somebody telephoned to the Bedford avenue station for the reserves, but before they arrived the detectives had marched the boys off to the station house.

These boys said they were Max Nathan, 16 years old, of 22 East Third street, and Samuel Wallach, 12, of 45 Clinton street, Manhattan. They went into the Bedford avenue station for the reserves, but before they arrived the detectives had marched the boys off to the station house.

FRENCH INFLUENCE ON AMERICAN ARCHITECTS

M. Gillot Has Much Praise for
Their Work in This
Country.

PRaise FOR NEW YORKERS
He Says Local Beaux Arts So-
ciety Is Doing Excel-
lent Work.

Special Correspondence to THE SUN
Paris, Dec. 27. The series of lectures being delivered under the auspices of the Franco-American Committee deserve far more public support than they have been receiving. The fifth lecture dealt with French influence on American architecture and was delivered by M. Louis Gillot, who has been a professor of architecture in Montreal and is now curator of the Chateau Museum, part of the 100,000 legacy left to the Institute by Mme. Edouard Andre, as described in The Sun of June 2 of this year.

M. Gillot's most interesting address brought out many facts that are not known to the general public, at least in France. He began by saying that every body builds in America that there is unlimited money there for the purpose, and that every one knows and takes an interest in the latest buildings. He traced the beginning of French influence on American architecture to the visit paid to France by Jefferson when Secretary of State, during which Jefferson studied the architectural style of Louis XVI's time and especially plans of towns. One of the first duties of the newly established Congress was to build a Federal city, Washington. This creation of a capital was something new for it was to represent the headquarters of a centralized government of the different States, whereas Versailles and St. Petersburg, to instance two created towns, are distinct from towns which have grown, were the expressions of monarchical wills.

The man who drew up the first plans for Washington was a Frenchman, Major L'Enfant. His early history is entirely unknown, the lecturer said, except that he was a volunteer under Lafayette and belonged to the engineering department. When he was dismissed from the undertaking after a year's employment he passed his days in trying to influence members of Congress and make them listen to his tale of ill treatment. Some twenty years later a sum of \$1,304,20 was voted to him, and when he found it in his hands, the plans were not followed, and M. Gillot regretted the way they had been disregarded. In 1800 a commission voted that L'Enfant's plans should be again taken up.

New York City Hall was another work for which the lecturer claimed French authorship, saying it was designed by Mangin, although credit for it is generally given to the constructor Macomb. After this period, when the Colonial style was abandoned, years of platitudes followed from which America was only aroused by the civil war, which gave them back a jolt.

There was plenty of money, but it was not spent on building. A husband, vulgar style reigned, neoclassical, pseudo-Gothic, a very abominable degradation, until about 1850. Richardson and M. Morris Hunt were the two men that worked the revolution, and Trinity church, Boston, is the work that marks the era of deliverance. M. Gillot could not find words to praise this church, "magnificent," "a real creation," and "these three words were some of his terms. It was a work of original work, although it is to some extent an adaptation of an Australian cathedral, with some suggestions from Salomons."

"At last Anarchy has been left behind," said M. Gillot, and he proceeded to affirm the influence of France on Richardson, who spent five years studying at the Beaux-Arts. The Vanderbilt Hotel, by Hunt, and the Biltmore were two specimens he selected as instances of feeling and taste for the fine and beautiful, while the galvano-plastic of a Boston chateau hotel was condemned as bad. McKim, Mead & White, a firm to which he showed many honors, showed an Italian style, while Carrere & Hastings, another firm whose work he praised most highly, were as a rule followers of French traditions. But neither firm limited itself to one style.

"A Frenchman finds his country again in France," continued M. Gillot, and he expatiated on the beauty of the Boston Library and the Italian effects of the interior. Clarence Mackay's chateau at Roslyn, L. I., the University Club and Tiffany's were other examples shown by the master lecturer. "But it may be said that almost all this work is imitation. Where is American art?" Not in skyscrapers, according to the lecturer, who condemned these buildings as possessing no atom of art, being merely utilitarian with the same beauty that an engine possesses. He seemed positively relieved when his assistant failed to find the Flatiron Building slide.

"Imitation is the only means to originality," he argued, "and America possesses an unlimited facility of assimilation. It may be that America is on the eve of finding its own art; Versailles after all is an Italian palace. America is another Europe. It is the latest discovery of the Renaissance." The Medici were the Pontifical Morgans of their age and the Renaissance lasted 300 years. All these considerations pointed to the possibility of a new school arising in the United States. The New York Library, if not original, is perfect work. France has a false idea of modern America. The Uclue San type is extinct. Nowhere does a greater wish for beauty and order exist; nowhere is finer polish or better manners to be found. America has sought France's method and discipline, for we are the only architects since the Greeks.

The Grand Central Station at New York was quoted as the work of one who had been a student in France (Warren) and said that almost all this work is imitation. "Where is American art?" Not in skyscrapers, according to the lecturer, who condemned these buildings as possessing no atom of art, being merely utilitarian with the same beauty that an engine possesses. He seemed positively relieved when his assistant failed to find the Flatiron Building slide.

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The Wall Street edition of THE EVENING SUN contains all the financial news of the stock and bond quotations to the close of the market. The closing quotations, including the "bid and asked" prices, with additional news matter, are contained in the Night Briel and Complete Final editions of THE EVENING SUN.—Adm.

SIX CRAP GAMES RAIDED.

Seven Arrested After East Side Or-
ganization Complained.

Lieut. Dan Costigan and a number of his men raided six alleged crap games in Madison, Henry Broome, Delancey and Grand streets at 12 o'clock last night and arrested seven men accused of running the games.

Three were taken to the Madison street station and four to the Clinton street station, where they were booked as common gamblers.

The raids were made on complaint of members of the Kehillah, an East Side organization.

WOMAN KILLED FOR INSULTS.
Man Strangles Her for Reviling His
Bride of Three Months.

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 4.—Entering police headquarters to-night without agitation or remorse, John Conley, 26 years old, called the desk sergeant aside and told him that he had strangled Mrs. Bertha Anderson to death because the woman had reviled his bride of three months.

Anthony Anderson, husband of the murdered woman, stumbled over her dead body when he returned from work. With one of her husband's neckties tightly about her neck the woman lay dead on the floor and her two pets, a white poodle dog and a white Angora cat, lay on her breast.

**KIBBEE ESTATE TRUSTEE
IS ACCUSED OF SHORTAGE**

Attorney Samuel S. Hatt Is
Charged With Failing to Ac-
count for \$104,000.

ALBANY, Jan. 4.—Samuel S. Hatt, lawyer, church trustee and club member, was charged today in a petition and decree filed in the County Clerk's office, with being short about \$104,000 as trustee of three funds under the will of Austin S. Kibbee, who died July 27, 1907.

Mr. Hatt was attorney for and is said to have been interested in business with Mrs. John M. Chapo, formerly of Albany and now of 451 Fifth avenue, New York city.

The order, which was issued a week ago by Supreme Court Justice William P. Ruld, directs Mr. Hatt to turn over to the Union Trust Company, his successor as trustee under the Kibbee will, all mortgages, securities, notes and property of every kind connected with the trusteeship. The order was obtained by Arthur L. Andrews, attorney for the Union Trust Company, and by William V. E. Evans, attorney for the legatees under the Kibbee will.

Mr. Hatt asked for a week's time before the filing of the order, according to Mr. Andrews, Friday Mr. Andrews received a long letter from Mr. Hatt asking for more time, but the legatees said they were weary of the delays. Mr. Andrews then refused any further time.

The petition was made by William R. Kibbee, son and former business partner of Austin S. Kibbee.

Of the trust funds created by the will one was of \$100,000 and three of \$20,000 each. Last May Hatt refused to comply with a demand to tell how the money was invested, but promised to do so later. A controversy then arose and Hatt resigned as trustee. The Union Trust Company was organized, Hatt gave various reasons for his delay.

It is said that Mr. Hatt explained that securities were placed in a broker's hands and that the broker failed. Another explanation was that a relative entered the safe deposit vaults, removed the securities and gave them to a lawyer. Hatt refused, however, to give the names of either the relative or the broker.

Mr. Hatt is a member of the firm of Mead & Hatt. It is understood that he went to New York last Monday.

INDICT TWO G. B. COX BANKERS.
Charge Is That They Lent Funds to
an Insolvent Concern.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 4.—Two former officials of the Cincinnati Trust Company, which before its merger with another banking institution of this city had as its president George B. Cox, former Republican political leader, were indicted today by a special grand jury which has been investigating the affairs of the trust company. They were Nathaniel S. Keith and F. R. Williams, secretary and treasurer respectively of the company. A. D. Martin, former vice-president of the Ford-Johnson Chair Company, a corporation of Indiana, was also indicted.

Keith and Williams are jointly charged in twenty-four counts of misapplying funds of the bank to the use and benefit of the Ford-Johnson Company, of which George B. Cox was at times president and director, and to which company Cox's Cincinnati Trust Company loaned more than \$100,000. The sums said to be misapplied aggregate nearly \$100,000 and it is charged that at the time the loans were made the Ford-Johnson Company was insolvent and that Keith and Williams knew the condition of the firm. The alleged misapplications took place between June, 1910, and July, 1911. The bank had to seek shelter in a merger with another bank when it was found that the huge sum Cox's bank had loaned to the chair company could not be collected and were secured by flimsy assets.

Former Vice-President Martin of the chair company was indicted jointly with Keith on one count, on the charge that he aided and abetted the misapplication of funds. "Knowingly permitted and caused to be made and published a report and statement concerning the financial condition of the Ford-Johnson Company, involving an account of the amount of \$270,000 in the Cincinnati Trust Company on October 30, 1909, when in fact no such deposit had been made."

Former President Cox of the trust company was not indicted. It was rumored that another investigation into the affairs of the institution will be made.

Simultaneously with the reporting of the indictments Assistant Attorney-General McGhee announced that he would proceed against Cox, pending a large deposit of the Cincinnati Trust Company. The experts who went through the books discovered, they say, that officials of the bank aided these depositors in escaping taxation on the money they had in the bank.

McGhee expects to recover \$10,000 in penalties and back taxes.

CASTRO HAS BUSY DAY PREPARING AFFIDAVITS

Former President of Venezuela
Hard at Work on Papers
in His Case.

HEARING NEXT FRIDAY
U. S. Marshal Henkel Causes
Excitement in Mistaking
Waiter for the General.

Gen. Cipriano Castro did not sail for Hamburg on the Amerika yesterday morning because of the writ of habeas corpus obtained the day before by George Gordon Battle in his behalf. Instead of going or thinking of going, the one time President of Venezuela most industriously helped his lawyers in preparing his case for the hearing which is to be held on next Friday. Incidentally he executed several voluminous affidavits in which he declares that he is a fit person to visit the United States and it is believed that Mr. Battle may use these affidavits on Monday or Tuesday in an attempt to get the General off Ellis Island under bond or in bond, pending the final decision in his case. As pleasant as his quarters are the General would much prefer to occupy the suite at the Plaza which he engaged by wireless on New Year's eve.

In his affidavits yesterday the General took up about every provision of the law affecting the landing of aliens in an effort to prove that he does not come under the provisions which would bar him. He declared that he is simply a tourist, that he has never been convicted of a crime, that he has no idea of doing anything which might make any friendly nation unfriendly or sore, that he has money enough to get around with, that he is physically well and that he is planning to go away from here in about three months.

"There has been no decision of deportation in the General's case," said Mr. Battle, and I assume that this will be reached now by a board of special inquiry. The case then will go in the regular routine to the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, from whom an appeal to the Federal courts will be taken in case the verdict is against us. There is nothing more to be said about the case today except that Mr. Saffery of this office has obtained his affidavit and I will decide on looking them over whether to apply to have my client admitted under a bond."

The real excitement in the Castro case yesterday came through United States Marshal William E. Henkel, who had not been able to get into the case before Judge Holt late on Friday night issued a writ of habeas corpus for one Oswald Guarnieri, a waiter, who was held up after he was returning from a vacation in Europe for his physical condition. He was ordered deported on the Berlin yesterday morning. Henkel got the writ and an idea that Guarnieri had obtained his affidavit and Castro, whereupon he announced that he was going to get the dictator. He called up Ellis Island and learned that Guarnieri had been sent aboard a ship which Henkel understood was the Amerika. He called up the Hoboken dock only to learn that the Amerika had left. He at once impressed a revenue cutter, which he hurried to the pier to where the liner was on the mud all in vain. The cutter then raced back to the pier, which it found at her dock. Guarnieri was removed. Henkel was informed, and he immediately started around the Federal Building looking for the man who had told him that Guarnieri was Spanish for Castro.

U. S. TO FIGHT CASTRO WRIT.
Government Feels Bad Precedent in
General's Case.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—The Department of Commerce and Labor intends to oppose Cipriano Castro's court proceedings under a writ of habeas corpus. This chiefly because of the precedent which such action would establish if Castro were successful. Officials of the

Department said to-day that this was the first time that a writ of habeas corpus had been obtained by a detained immigrant before the immigration officials had reached a judgment on his case. The Government officials believe it sets a very bad example and will fight to have the case referred back to the immigration officials.

Officials of the department are confident that the habeas corpus proceeding instituted in Castro's behalf will prove of no avail to him.

Commissioner Williams, they say, will present Castro in court as directed by the writ and will merely have to explain that under the immigration laws Castro is an alien and subject to the examination prescribed by the immigration law. It will then be set forth on behalf of the Government that Castro was held up exactly as any other immigrant under suspicion and steps were about to be taken to give him the required examination before a board when he announced his determination to return to Europe.

This was granted and the immigration authorities were led to believe that he was going to leave for Hamburg on the steamship Amerika. It will then be explained that the habeas corpus writ was issued in the meantime and that all the immigration officials want is an opportunity to proceed under the law to give Castro the required hearing before the board at Ellis Island.

It is pointed out that the immigration authorities do not assert that Castro is deportable, but they must act according to the law and precedents. It is understood that some officials of the Department of Commerce and Labor believe that Castro will be admitted unless something more serious than his history of political intrigues is brought up against him. The authorities have found no ground in the physical examination for refusing him admittance, and it is acknowledged that other features of the case against him seem to be very weak.

POLICE ASKED TO FIND F. H. COOK
Mother-in-law of Missing Man Feels
He Was Hurt in Wind Storm.

Police Headquarters was asked yesterday to send out a confidential alarm for Ferdinand H. Cook, who, according to his wife and his mother-in-law, Mrs. James Woolley, once Presidential candidate, says it is useless.

Woolley, who was Prohibition candidate for President in 1909, is at the Spring Creek Sanitarium, and said today that he had renounced the Prohibition party because it had proved itself to be useless. He pointed out that the people in campaign after campaign have clearly demonstrated that they do not care to tackle the liquor question through a national prohibition law.

The Prohibition party's vote never has reached an impressive size, he said, and at the last election polled 100,000 less than four years ago, showing that it is losing rather than gaining ground. Mr. Woolley will hereafter work along local option lines.

TAKES ISSUE WITH SULZER.
Justice Page Says Ex-Governor
Fathered Double Service Board.

Supreme Court Justice Alfred R. Peck told yesterday how Gov. Hughes came to advocate a double headed Public Service Commission. When Mr. Page was a member of the State Senate he helped to draw the Public Service Commission bill. It was therefore intricate when he read that Gov. Sulzer had spoken of a conversation between himself and Justice Hughes in which ex-Gov. Hughes was said to have remarked that the politicians gave him the choice of two commissions or none.

The reason why two commissions were created, said Justice Page, was that the commission for New York city was to face over the powers of the old Rapid Transit Commission.

The Public Service Commission law was passed in the final form in which Gov. Hughes approved it and there never was any pressure brought to bear upon him that was effective in inducing him to change a single line of the statute.

For the first time since the party forced two commissions on Gov. Hughes it was Gov. Hughes who forced the two commissions on the party.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO
Bloomingdale's
Lexington to 3d Ave. 59th to 60th St.

The Biggest White Sale We Have Ever Planned

Many months have been spent in the foremost markets abroad and at home in assembling mountainous stocks of snowy undermuslins for this momentous event.

We have planned to make this sale the biggest in the history of our store. Stocks are considerably larger, varieties are much greater, and the space devoted to the sale has been wonderfully enlarged. We have given over one-half of our big cloak and suit store, in addition to our muslin underwear department, for the display and sale of the beautiful garments in this annual Bloomingdale event.

We ask you to attend this sale because we feel that our efforts to supply superior muslin underwear at attractively low prices have been successful. We can print here only a small part of the offerings in the sale. A visit to the store will be of greater value to you. Don't miss this remarkable special occasion, which promises to be the biggest White Sale we have ever held.

American Muslin Underwear

Night gowns	29c to \$6.40	Chemises	48c to \$6.75
Drawers	14c to \$5.98	Petticoats	39c to \$11.98
Corset Covers	12c to \$5.98	Combinations	48c to \$9.98

French Lingerie

Corset Covers	98c to \$7.98	Drawers	79c to \$15.00
Chemises	59c to \$4.00	Combinations	\$1.49 to \$17.50
Skirts	\$1.98 to \$19.98	Gowns	98c to \$6.98

Table Linens and Bed Clothes

Table Damasks	15c to 79c	Blankets	39c to \$4.98
Table Napkins	5c to \$4.00	Comfortables	69c to \$1.19
Table Cloths	59c to \$1.29	Bed Spreads	59c to \$5.98

Lexington to Third Ave., 59th to 60th St.

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